



Making  
Cities  
Work

# BANGLADESH

Capital: Dhaka

(2000)

Largest City: Dhaka 12,519,000

2nd Largest City: Chittagong 3,651,000

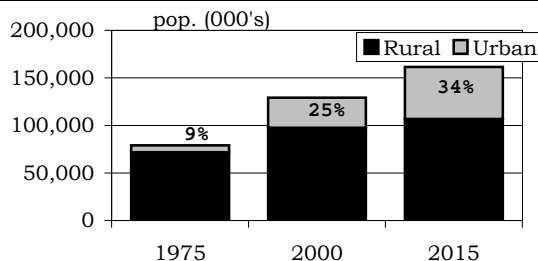
## Urban Profile

2000 Population	129.2 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.0%
GDP (2000)	\$203.0 billion
GDP per capita	\$1,571
GDP growth	5.3%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$380
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	43.3 million



## Urban Population

**31,665,000**  
lived in  
urban areas  
in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates  
(2000-2015)

Urban 3.7%  
Rural 0.6%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	1
5-9.99 m	0
2.5 - 4.99 m	1
.75-2.49 m	2

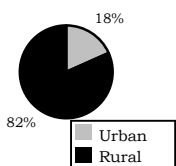
## Urban Migration Trends

Bangladesh is the one of least urbanized countries in South Asia and features densely populated rural areas composed of clustered villages that develop near roadways. Industrial development and agrarian distress has drawn some migrants to a number of urban areas, including the principal port and other commercial centers.

## Urban Poverty

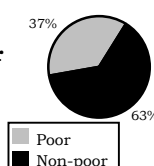
**11,589,390**  
urban dwellers  
were below the  
poverty level.

### POVERTY IN BANGLADESH



**18% of the country's poor live in urban areas.**

### URBAN POVERTY



**37% of the urban population is poor.**

### Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('95-'96) 4.9  
Dhaka ('93) 6.9

## Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	30%	65%
Industrial	18%	16%
Services	52%	18%

### UNEMPLOYMENT

National	35.2%
Dhaka	40.1%
Chittagong	40.1%

**UNEMPLOYMENT.** Surplus labor from the saturated agriculture and related sectors are pouring into cities. The entry of a large number of young people into the labor force every year in an economy that is far short of sufficient investments continues to sharpen the pangs of unemployment.

## Decentralization

Sample Urban Area: Dhaka, pop. 12.5 million (2000)

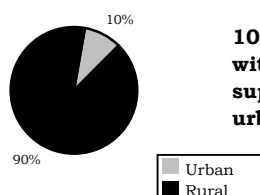
(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set **none** of local tax levels  
Able to set **none** of user charges  
Able to borrow **none** of funds

Able to choose **all** contractors for projects  
Funds transfer **is** known in advance  
Central government **cannot** remove local govt. officials

## Infrastructure & Basic Services

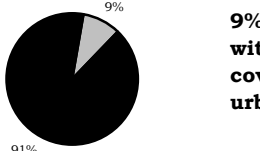
**316,650**  
urban dwellers  
lack water supply.



**10% of people without water supply live in urban areas.**

	Population without Water Supply in 2000 (000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	317	1%
Rural	2,925	3%
Total	3,241	3%

**5,699,700**  
urban dwellers  
lack sanitation coverage.



**9% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.**

	Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000 (000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	5,700	18%
Rural	54,594	56%
Total	60,294	47%

## Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	140.4	*	146.4	127.8
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	24.4%	(27.0%)	26.2%	19.8%

## Crime

An April 2002 crime survey concludes that while political violence has decreased, social and other sorts of violence are increasing. A Dhaka NGO believes that the rise in crime is linked to the city's gangs. "Poor people are being exploited by criminal elements, gangsters engage poor boys to carry out drug running, and theft...the urban poor concentration in shanties has turned into breeding places for crime."